**Question 1**

1. A database that supports data distributed across several different sites is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ database.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | desktop |
|  |  | enterprise |
|  |  | distributed |
|  |  | workgroup |

2 points

**Question 2**

1. A raw fact such as a telephone number is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | relationships |
|  |  | data |
|  |  | information |
|  |  | records |

2 points

**Question 3**

1. Data \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is defined as "the condition in which all of the data in   
   the database are consistent with the real-world events and conditions."

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | inconsistency |
|  |  | integrity |
|  |  | verification |
|  |  | redundancy |

2 points

**Question 4**

1. Data \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ exists when the same data are stored unnecessarily at different places.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | dependency |
|  |  | redundancy |
|  |  | fragmentation |
|  |  | inconsistency |

2 points

**Question 5**

1. Another name for a production database is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ database.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | development |
|  |  | data mining |
|  |  | transactional |
|  |  | warehousing |

2 points

**Question 6**

1. Data processing (DP) specialists are in existence because of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | the need to speed up processing of data |
|  |  | the increase in the number of computers |
|  |  | the need to track data and produce required reports |
|  |  | the advent of database management systems |

2 points

**Question 7**

1. What is the name for data about data?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | raw data |
|  |  | superdata |
|  |  | metadata |
|  |  | unique data |

2 points

**Question 8**

1. John is working in the customer table and needs to know what customers are  
   located in Florida. To find the information he would \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | utilize the Database Wizard |
|  |  | create a new query |
|  |  | create a new form |
|  |  | create a new table |

2 points

**Question 9**

1. The term \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to an organization of components that define and   
   regulate the collection, storage, management, and use of data  
   within a database environment.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | hardware |
|  |  | DBMS |
|  |  | database system |
|  |  | people |

2 points

**Question 10**

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ manages interaction between the end user and the database.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | DBMS |
|  |  | DM query engine |
|  |  | DBMQ |
|  |  | DP |

2 points

**Question 11**

1. The design of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ database recognizes the use of historical and aggregated data.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | production |
|  |  | single-user |
|  |  | data warehouse |
|  |  | multiuser |

2 points

**Question 12**

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ receives all application requests and translates them into  
   the complex operations required to fulfill requests.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | DBMS |
|  |  | workgroup |
|  |  | DP |
|  |  | query |

2 points

**Question 13**

1. Activities that make the database perform more efficiently in terms of storage  
   and access speed are known as performance \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | enhancements |
|  |  | upgrades |
|  |  | development |
|  |  | tuning |

2 points

**Question 14**

1. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ allows the user to specify what must be done without specifying how it must be done.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | script |
|  |  | object-oriented language |
|  |  | nonprocedural language |
|  |  | procedural language |

2 points

**Question 15**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are considered database architects.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Systems analysts and programmers |
|  |  | Systems administrators |
|  |  | Database administrators |
|  |  | Database designers |

2 points

**Question 16**

1. Database management systems, operating systems, applications and utilities  
   are all examples of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | software |
|  |  | hardware |
|  |  | computer infrastructure |
|  |  | input and output |

2 points

**Question 17**

1. Where was a traditional file system normally stored?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | file cabinet |
|  |  | data warehouse |
|  |  | closet |
|  |  | database |

2 points

**Question 18**

1. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ focuses primarily on storing data used to generate information required to make Tactical or strategic decisions.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | data warehouse |
|  |  | production database |
|  |  | distributed database |
|  |  | workgroup database \ |

2 points

**Question 19**

1. What is a key characteristic of knowledge?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | It is assembled from raw data. |
|  |  | It cannot be duplicated. |
|  |  | It exists in a vacuum. |
|  |  | "new" Knowledge can be derived from "old" knowledge. |

2 points

**Question 20**

1. The DBMS allows the user to specify what must be done, without having to specify  
   how it is to be done, by using a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | query language |
|  |  | security system |
|  |  | table generator |
|  |  | access control |

2 points

**Question 21**

1. What is the most common classification applied to a DBMS?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | database site location(s) |
|  |  | software manufacturer |
|  |  | expected type and extent of use |
|  |  | number of users |

2 points

**Question 22**

1. Data management is a discipline that focuses on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | the proper generation, storage, and retrieval of data |
|  |  | the help items to be used by end users |
|  |  | the proper generation, storage, and retrieval of information |
|  |  | the management of end users |

2 points

**Question 23**

1. Accurate, relevant, and timely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the key to good decision making.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | relationships |
|  |  | information |
|  |  | data |
|  |  | processing |

2 points

**Question 24**

1. Processed data, or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, can be used as the foundation for decision making.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | DP |
|  |  | queries |
|  |  | raw data |
|  |  | information |

2 points

**Question 25**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ independence exists when it is possible to make changes in the file  
   structure without affecting the application program's ability to access the  
   data.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Logical |
|  |  | Fragmentation |
|  |  | Structural |
|  |  | Physical |

2 points

**Question 26**

1. Because all data access programs are subject to change when any of the   
   file's data storage characteristics change (that is, changing the data type),   
   the file system is said to exhibit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | data independence |
|  |  | physical data format |
|  |  | logical data format |
|  |  | data dependence |

2 points   see page 19

**Question 27**

1. Where does the DBMS store the definitions of data elements and their relationships?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | index |
|  |  | data dictionary |
|  |  | data map |
|  |  | data file |

2 points   see page 24

**Question 28**

1. All fields for a specific entity can be grouped together as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | file |
|  |  | database |
|  |  | field |
|  |  | record |

2 points

**Question 29**

1. Which of the following products do not provide an enterprise database?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | MS Access |
|  |  | MS SQL Server |
|  |  | IBM DB2 |
|  |  | Oracle RDBMS |

2 points

**Question 30**

1. A record consists of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | character |
|  |  | collection of related records |
|  |  | set of one or more fields |
|  |  | group of files |

2 points   see table 1.2 page 15

**Question 31**

1. Raw data must be properly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for storage, processing, and presentation.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | sorted |
|  |  | arranged |
|  |  | formatted |
|  |  | grouped |

2 points

**Question 32**

1. How many users does a workgroup database usually support?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | 10 |
|  |  | 30 |
|  |  | 50 |
|  |  | 100 |

2 points

**Question 33**

1. Which of the following would result in a data anomaly?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | modification of data |
|  |  | timeliness of data |
|  |  | inconsistent redundant data |
|  |  | obsolescence of data |

2 points

**Question 34**

1. What is a benefit of using a DBMS?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | It provides seamless Internet access to database data. |
|  |  | It helps create an environment for end users to have access to more data. |
|  |  | It provides full security to data using private/public key encryption. |
|  |  | It creates automatic backups. |

2 points

**Question 35**

1. Human beings view data according to its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ data format.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | physical |
|  |  | logical |
|  |  | structured |
|  |  | outer |

2 points

**Question 36**

1. A data \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ develops when all of the required changes in the redundant  
   data are not made successfully.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | dependence |
|  |  | inconsistency |
|  |  | anomaly |
|  |  | redundancy |

2 points

**Question 37**

1. An ad hoc query is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | spur of the moment question |
|  |  | pre-scheduled question |
|  |  | pre-planned question |
|  |  | question that will not return any results |

2 points

**Question 38**

1. The word \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ indicates that the facts have not yet been processed to reveal their meaning.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | information |
|  |  | data |
|  |  | raw |
|  |  | dictionary |

2 points

**Question 39**

1. What is the name for an answer to a query that the DBMS sends back  
   to the application?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | query result set |
|  |  | question result |
|  |  | data result |
|  |  | DBMS result |

2 points

**Question 40**

1. Data \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ exists when it is possible to make changes in the data storage  
   characteristics without Affecting the application program's ability to  
   access the data.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | independence |
|  |  | inconsistency |
|  |  | integrity |
|  |  | mining |

2 points

**Question 41**

1. A single-user database that runs on a personal computer is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ database.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | distributed |
|  |  | enterprise |
|  |  | workgroup |
|  |  | desktop |

2 points

**Question 42**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are the instructions and rules that govern the design and use of  
   the database system.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Data |
|  |  | Hardware |
|  |  | Software |
|  |  | Procedures |

2 points

**Question 43**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are the people who use application programs to run the organization's   
   daily operations.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Database programmers |
|  |  | Managers |
|  |  | End users |
|  |  | Data practitioners |

2 points

**Question 44**

1. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system is composed of software, hardware, data, procedures and  
   people.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | software |
|  |  | file |
|  |  | computer |
|  |  | database |

2 points

**Question 45**

1. Wider access to well-managed data promotes a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ view of the  
   organization's operations and a clearer view of the big picture.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | automatic |
|  |  | integrated |
|  |  | raw |
|  |  | transparent |